

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR) announces the following credit rating.

Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings, Inc. (security code: 8616)

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: BBB+
Outlook: Stable
EMTN Program: BBB+
Short-term Issuer Rating: J-2
CP: J-2

Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd. (security code: -)

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: BBB+
Outlook: Stable

Rationale

- (1) The Tokai Tokyo Financial Group (the “Group”) is a second-tier securities group with a strength in retail operations centered on face-to-face consulting sales. The holding company Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings, Inc. (the “Company”) has a variety of subsidiaries, including the core company Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd. (“Tokai Tokyo Securities”), as well as affiliated companies such as joint venture securities firms (“JVs”) established with regional banks. The Company is working to expand/diversify businesses, through the acquisition of and investment in insurance agencies and robo-advisor asset management firms, as well as the establishment of a smartphone securities firm. The Group’s creditworthiness reflects its established business base centered on retail operations and the JV business, and a sufficient level of capital relative to the amount of risk, among others. On the other hand, its revenue is easily affected by market conditions, and reducing profit volatility is an issue to address. The issuer rating on the Company does not reflect structural subordination, taking into account its integration with Tokai Tokyo Securities, the level of its double leverage ratio, etc.
- (2) Although the Group’s business scale is small compared to that of major securities companies, it has established a certain business base in retail operations, as shown by outstanding assets on deposit of 11.1 trillion yen at the end of June 2024. The outstanding assets on deposit of the entire group, including JVs, is showing a medium- and long-term upward trend. By providing fine-tuned consulting services to company owners and strengthening its IFA business, the Company is steadily acquiring the high net worth, its target customers. In addition, sales of foreign stocks and foreign bonds are increasing as a result of portfolio proposals in light of customers’ asset management needs and life stage. The Group plans to strengthen these efforts, and JCR will pay close attention to whether they can lead to an increase in the outstanding assets on deposit.
- (3) Although the Company is working to diversify its revenue sources, stock brokerage commissions and trading earnings, which are easily affected by market fluctuations, still account for a large proportion of net operating revenue, resulting in large fluctuations in profit. JCR will pay attention to whether the Company can increase the proportion of recurring revenue while improving the stability of profit by, for example, utilizing digital tools to improve productivity. Consolidated ordinary profit recovered sharply in the fiscal year ending March 2024 (FY2023). In the previous period, there was a large decline due to the worsening market environment and the increased burden of upfront investment in new businesses in the digital field, but in FY2023, domestic and international stock-related revenue and investment trust sales commissions increased, thanks to the buoyant stock market. Revenue also increased in the investment banking and the IFA businesses. Consolidated ordinary profit for the first quarter of FY2024 was at a relatively favorable level, exceeding the same period of the previous year. However, as changes are currently being seen in the market environment, JCR will be closely monitoring the impact on revenue.
- (4) As of the end of June 2024, consolidated shareholders’ equity was 171.6 billion yen, and Tokai Tokyo Securities’ capital adequacy ratio on a standalone basis was 426.2%, which suggests that there appears to be no problem with capital adequacy. The scale of wholesale operations is not very large,

and trading is mainly based on customer flows. Hence the amount of risk involved is small. In terms of financing, bank borrowings, call money and the repurchase transactions serve as primary means, and procurement through corporate bonds is also conducted. There are abundant liquid assets centered on JGBs, and sufficient credit facilities including committed lines of credit are also secured. Therefore, concerns about liquidity are small as well.

Kengo Sakaguchi, Akira Minamisawa, Naoki Shimura

Rating

Issuer: Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings, Inc.

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: BBB+ Outlook: Stable
Program Name: Euro Medium Term Note Programme
Maximum Issuable Amount: JPY 100 billion or its equivalent
Date of Program Established: April 30, 2010
Status: Unsecured and unsubordinated debts ranking pari passu with other unsecured and unsubordinated debts
Credit Enhancement: NA
Covenants: Negative Pledge, Cross Default
Rating: BBB+
Short-term Issuer Rating: J-2
CP: J-2
Maximum: JPY 20 billion

Issuer: Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: BBB+ Outlook: Stable

Rating Assignment Date: August 30, 2024

The assumptions for the credit ratings and the definitions of the rating symbols are published as "Types of Credit Ratings and Definitions of Rating Symbols" (January 6, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

Outline of the rating methodology is shown as "JCR's Rating Methodology" (February 1, 2024), "Securities" (May 8, 2014) and "Rating Methodology for Financial Groups' Holding Companies and Group Companies" (September 1, 2022) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

The rating stakeholder participated in the rating process of the aforementioned credit ratings.

A program rating is assigned to evaluate the creditworthiness of a program. The credit standing of an individual note issued under the program may be regarded as the same as that of the rated program. However, JCR does not consider the credit standing of the individual note as the same as that of the program, in the cases where the principal and interest payments of the individual note rely on the credit standing of a third party rather than the issuer of the program and notes (e.g. credit linked notes and exchangeable notes). JCR usually does not assign a rating to the individual note issued under the program, unless the issuer solicits a rating.

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Jiji Press Building, 5-15-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061, Japan
Tel. +81 3 3544 7013, Fax. +81 3 3544 7026

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JCR is registered as a "Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization" with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to the following four classes. (1) Financial institutions, brokers and dealers, (2) Insurance Companies, (3) Corporate Issuers, (4) Issuers of government securities, municipal securities and foreign government securities.

JCR publishes its press releases regarding the rating actions both in Japanese and in English on the same day. In case that it takes time to translate rating rationale, JCR may publicize the summary version, which will be replaced by the full translated version within three business days. (Regarding Structured Finance products, JCR only publicize the summary version in English.)



INFORMATION DISCLOSURE FORM

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Disclosure Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of Rule 17g-7

Issuer:	Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings, Inc.
Issuer:	Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.
Rating Publication Date:	September 4, 2024

1

The Symbol, Number, or Score in the Rating Scale used to Denote Credit Rating Categories and Notches and, the Identity of the Obligor or the Identity and a Description of the Security or Money Market Instrument as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

2

The version of the procedure or methodology used to determine the credit rating; as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

3

The Main Assumptions and Principles used in Constructing the Procedures and Methodologies used to Determine the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, to be applied to assess the likelihood of a given debt payment in light of its issuer's condition and business environment, etc. in the relevant future. There is certain limitation, however, in the time horizon that the rating foresees.
- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, that the factors posted in the below are particularly important for such likelihood to be determined, and that the rating determination is made by evaluating each of them not only quantitatively but also employing qualitative analyses.

A) Business Bases

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to its issuer's business bases - how they can be maintained/ expanded into the future and thereby secure earnings and cash flows in adequacy and in a sustainable way.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the degree of the issuer's indebtedness and loss absorption capacity in terms of equity capital. Also notable is that a financial institution might see a significant loss of financial grounds as a result of changes in value of the assets under its possession.

C) Liquidity Positions

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the adequacy of the issuer's cash and other sources of repayment (liquidity positions).

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The likelihood of debt payment is affected one way or the other by the issuer's related parties such as parent company, subsidiary, guarantor, and the government of the issuer's business domicile, etc. - by their own conditions and/ or position of support/ assistance for the issuer.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The likelihood of debt payment can be different between given debts of the same issuer. The likelihood of debt payment for an individual debt is dependent on the issuer's discretion, and/ or its rank relative to other debts of the same issuer in the order of seniority in principal/ interest payment which is determined by design as financial product or by laws, etc.

4 The Potential Limitations of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(D) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- The objective of the credit rating herewith presented does not include any concerns other than the likelihood of debt payment, such as risks of price changes, market liquidity, etc.
- The credit rating herewith presented is necessary to be reviewed along with possible changes of the issuer of rated objects in its business performance and/ or circumstances which include regulatory environment, and hence subject to possible alteration.

5 Information on the Uncertainty of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(E) of Rule 17g-7

- The information used for the determination of credit rating as herewith presented is obtained by JCR from the issuer of rated objects and other sources that JCR trusts in terms of accuracy and reliability but possibly contains errors due to human, non-human or other causes. Consequently, the credit rating determined on the grounds of such information does not constitute, explicitly or implicitly, any representation or warrant of JCR on the information itself or any consequences of its use in terms of accuracy, relevance, timeliness, wholeness, market value, or usefulness for any specific purposes.

6 Use of Due Diligence Services of a Third Party in Taking the Rating Action as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(F) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any third-party due diligence service in the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

7 Use of Servicer or Remittance Reports to Conduct Surveillance of the Credit Rating Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(G) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any servicer or remittance report to conduct surveillance of the credit rating herewith presented.

8 The Types of Data Relied Upon for the Purpose of Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(H) of Rule 17g-7

- The information posted in the below, which includes data, is used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.
 - A) Audited financial statements presented by the rating stakeholders
 - B) Explanations of business performance, management plans, etc. presented by the rating stakeholders

9 Overall assessment of the Quality of Information Available and Considered in Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(I) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR holds its basic policies for securing the quality of information as a base of due diligence for the determination of credit ratings. The information used as a base for the determination of credit rating herewith presented satisfies such policies, which include the audit by an independent auditor, the warranty made by the issuer, the publication by the issuer, some independent media or, otherwise, JCR analyst's scrutiny, etc.
- JCR sees no particular weakness in the quality of information used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented as compared to the information used in other cases of the credit rating for comparable issuers or ratable objects.
- If the credit rating is an Indication, please see the report for Indication.

10 Information Relating to Conflicts of Interest as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(J) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR receives payment of compensation for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented from either one of those parties who are issuer, underwriter, depositor or sponsor.
- JCR did not receive in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings, Inc. for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of public or private credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.
- JCR received in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd. for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of public or private credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.

11 Explanation or Measure of the Potential Volatility of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(K) of Rule 17g-7

A) Business Bases

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases, since its revenue, etc. may improve or deteriorate by the change in its business management policies, clients' preferences, competitive situation, or a technological innovation. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the business bases is large.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating is subject to alteration if the issuer increases/ decreases its debt/ capital or vice versa and thereby makes its individual debt payment liability less or more bearable and its loss absorption capacity into the future decreased or increased. Also, the changes in the quality of asset under the issuer's holding may affect the credit rating, since such changes could raise or lower the likelihood of future loss of the issuer's financial grounds. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a

notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the financial grounds and/ or asset quality is large.

C) Liquidity Positions

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's financial management policy or in the relations with fund procurement sources and the change thereby makes its liquidity positions improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's parent company or subsidiary, guarantor or other provider of credit enhancement, or the government of the issuer's business domicile, or other related parties' own conditions and/ or position of support/ assistance for the issuer, and the change thereby makes its business bases, financial grounds and/ or liquidity positions improve or deteriorate, and/ or making the effectiveness of guarantee and other credit enhancement improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment and Non-Payment Forgiven by Contract

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the rated debt's status in the order of seniority relative to other debts caused by the improvement/ deterioration of the issuer's financial condition. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large. Also, in case of the financial products for which non-payment of interest/ principal is contractually permissible, the credit rating is subject to alteration if and when the likelihood of such non-payment is projected to increase or decrease. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but often as much as a few notches.

F) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a rise/ fall in the general economy and/ or the markets inducing the issuer's revenues/ expenses to increase/ decrease and vice versa, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is exceptionally large.

G) Various Events

The credit rating is subject to alteration on occurrence of various events, such as change in the issuer's major shareholders, M&A and other organizational change, accident, violation of the law, litigation, legal/ regulatory change, natural disaster, etc., which are unforeseeable at the time when the credit rating is determined, causing a significant change on the issuer's business bases, financial grounds, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but more often than not as much as a few notches.

12

Information on the Content of the Credit Rating, Including the Historical Performance of the Credit Rating and the Expected Probability of Default and the Expected Loss in the Event of Default as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(L) of Rule 17g-7

- Historical records of the credit rating herewith presented are posted in the end of this paper.
- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- Facts of the probability of default are posted as Form NRSRO Exhibit 1 on the JCR website under the URL:

<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/service/company/regu/nrsro/>

13

Information on the Sensitivity of the Credit Rating to Assumptions Made as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(M) of Rule 17g-7

A) Business Bases

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's business bases and powers of

earning or cash flow generation, etc. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases on some drastic change in the operational environments, etc.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's financial grounds and asset quality. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's financial grounds and/ or asset quality on some drastic change in its business bases.

C) Liquidity Risks

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's liquidity positions. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's liquidity positions on some drastic change in its financial management policy or relations with fund procurement sources, etc.

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's parent company or subsidiaries, guarantor or other providers of credit enhancement, the government of the issuer's business domicile or other related parties' status and stance of support/ assistance for the issuer. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if there is a major change on the part of related parties, such as replacement, disappearance, some drastic improvement/ deterioration of financial grounds/ balances, etc.

E) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the prospects of general economy and markets. JCR expects the change should be most likely by a notch but could be as much as a few notches, should the economy or the markets change so greatly.

14

Information on the Representations, Warranties, and Enforcement Mechanisms of an Asset-backed Security as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(N) of rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented is not for an ABS product, and hence no relevant issue.

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Jiji Press Building, 5-15-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061, Japan
Tel. +81 3 3544 7013, Fax. +81 3 3544 7026

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Long-term)	August 8, 2005	BBB	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Long-term)	August 16, 2006	BBB	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Long-term)	August 22, 2007	BBB	Positive
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Long-term)	September 10, 2008	BBB	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Long-term)	February 12, 2009	BBB	Negative
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Long-term)	March 30, 2009	BBB	Negative
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Long-term)	February 8, 2010	BBB	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Long-term)	January 25, 2011	BBB	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Long-term)	March 23, 2012	BBB	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Long-term)	April 22, 2013	BBB	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Long-term)	April 15, 2014	BBB+	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Long-term)	April 15, 2015	BBB+	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Long-term)	April 11, 2016	BBB+	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Long-term)	April 12, 2017	BBB+	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Long-term)	April 18, 2018	BBB+	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Long-term)	April 16, 2019	BBB+	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Long-term)	June 1, 2020	BBB+	Negative
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Long-term)	July 9, 2021	BBB+	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Long-term)	August 1, 2022	BBB+	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Long-term)	October 11, 2023	BBB+	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Short-term)	December 27, 2005	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Short-term)	August 16, 2006	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Short-term)	August 22, 2007	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Short-term)	September 10, 2008	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Short-term)	February 12, 2009	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Short-term)	March 30, 2009	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Short-term)	February 8, 2010	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Short-term)	January 25, 2011	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Short-term)	March 23, 2012	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Short-term)	April 22, 2013	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Short-term)	April 15, 2014	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Short-term)	April 15, 2015	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Short-term)	April 11, 2016	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Short-term)	April 12, 2017	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Short-term)	April 18, 2018	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Short-term)	April 16, 2019	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Short-term)	June 1, 2020	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Short-term)	July 9, 2021	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Short-term)	August 1, 2022	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Issuer(Short-term)	October 11, 2023	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	CP	December 26, 2005	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	CP	August 16, 2006	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	CP	August 22, 2007	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	CP	September 10, 2008	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	CP	February 12, 2009	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	CP	March 30, 2009	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	CP	February 8, 2010	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	CP	January 25, 2011	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	CP	March 23, 2012	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	CP	April 22, 2013	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	CP	April 15, 2014	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	CP	April 15, 2015	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	CP	April 11, 2016	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	CP	April 12, 2017	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	CP	April 18, 2018	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	CP	April 16, 2019	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	CP	June 1, 2020	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	CP	July 9, 2021	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	CP	August 1, 2022	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	CP	October 11, 2023	J-2	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Euro Medium Term Note	May 26, 2010	BBB	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Euro Medium Term Note	January 25, 2011	BBB	

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Euro Medium Term Note	May 10, 2011	BBB	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Euro Medium Term Note	March 23, 2012	BBB	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Euro Medium Term Note	April 22, 2013	BBB	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Euro Medium Term Note	April 15, 2014	BBB+	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Euro Medium Term Note	April 28, 2014	BBB+	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Euro Medium Term Note	October 1, 2014	BBB+	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Euro Medium Term Note	April 15, 2015	BBB+	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Euro Medium Term Note	April 11, 2016	BBB+	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Euro Medium Term Note	April 12, 2017	BBB+	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Euro Medium Term Note	April 18, 2018	BBB+	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Euro Medium Term Note	April 16, 2019	BBB+	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Euro Medium Term Note	June 1, 2020	BBB+	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Euro Medium Term Note	July 9, 2021	BBB+	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Euro Medium Term Note	August 1, 2022	BBB+	
Tokai Tokyo Financial Holdings,	Euro Medium Term Note	October 11, 2023	BBB+	

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 30, 2009	BBB	Negative
Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	February 8, 2010	BBB	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	January 25, 2011	BBB	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 23, 2012	BBB	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 22, 2013	BBB	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 15, 2014	BBB+	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 15, 2015	BBB+	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 11, 2016	BBB+	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 12, 2017	BBB+	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 18, 2018	BBB+	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 16, 2019	BBB+	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	June 1, 2020	BBB+	Negative
Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	July 9, 2021	BBB+	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	August 1, 2022	BBB+	Stable
Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	October 11, 2023	BBB+	Stable

Attestation Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of Rule 17g-7

I, Tomohiro Miyao, have responsibility to this Rating Action and to the best of my knowledge:

- A) No part of the credit rating was influenced by any other business activities.
- B) The credit rating was based solely upon the merits of the obligor, security, or money market instrument being rated.
- C) The credit rating was an independent evaluation of the credit risk of the obligor, security, or money market instrument.

宮尾 知浩

Tomohiro Miyao
General Manager of Financial Institution Rating Department

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Jiji Press Building, 5-15-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061, Japan
Tel. +81 3 3544 7013, Fax. +81 3 3544 7026